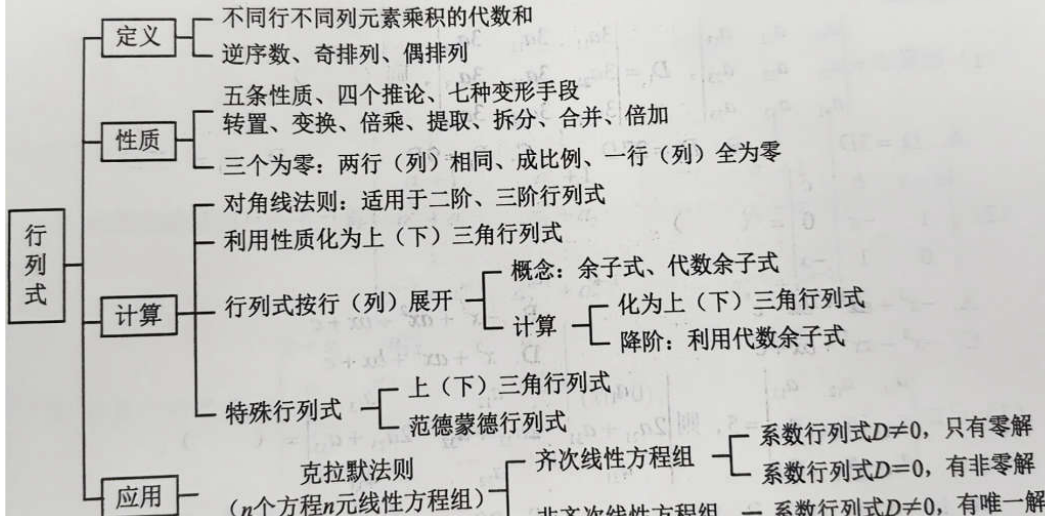


线代第一章

行列式

本章小结

一、知识结构图



1.1 二阶与三阶行列式

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{D_1}{D} \\ x_2 = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{D_2}{D} \end{cases}$$
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

注： $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \text{①} + \text{②} + \text{③} - \text{④} - \text{⑤} - \text{⑥}$$

(把 x 的 a 替换为 b)

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$
$$\text{①} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{②} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{③} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

1.2 n阶行列式的定义

逆序数 $\tau(2341) = 3 \quad 2 \rightarrow 1 \quad 3 \rightarrow 1 \quad 4 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{奇排列}$

对换 定理1. 任一排列经过一次对换改变奇偶性

推论1.2 在由 $n(n \geq 2)$ 个元素构成的 $n!$ 种全排列中，奇排列、偶排列各占一半

$$n \text{ 阶行列式 } D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{p_1 p_2 \dots p_n} (-1)^{\tau(p_1 p_2 \dots p_n)} a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a_{3p_3} \dots a_{np_n}$$
$$= \det(a_{ij}) = |a_{ij}|$$

上三角行列式 (主对角线上下方均为0) = 主对角线相乘

次对角线行列式 (次对角线...均为0) = 次对角线相乘 $\cdot (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$

1.3 n阶行列式的性质

1. 转置性：行列式与其转置行列式相等

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 反号性：互换行列式的任意两行(列)，行列式变号

i, j 两行对换： $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ i, j 两列对换： $c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$

推论：如行列式两行完全相同，则此行列式等于零

3. 倍乘性：行列式某行/列所有元素 $\times k$ ，可提出

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \dots & ka_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

推论：行列式某行/列为0，行列式为0

推论：行列式有两行/列成比例，行列式为0

$$4. \text{可加性：} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21}+a_{21}' & a_{22}+a_{22}' & a_{23}+a_{23}' \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21}' & a_{22}' & a_{23}' \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

5. 倍加性：行列式某行/列各元素 k 倍加到另一行/列，行列式值不变

$$D \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_1} D' \quad \text{化简目标：化解为上/下三角行列式}$$

(用2倍 r_1 的值去减 r_3)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ik} & \dots & b_{ii} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} & \dots & b_{ni} \end{vmatrix} = D_1 D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ik} & \dots & b_{ii} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} & \dots & b_{ni} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

1.4 行列式按行(列)展开

1. 余子式、代数余子式

在 n 阶行列式中，把 (i, j) 元 a_{ij} 所在 i, j 行/列删除后，余下的

$n-1$ 阶行列式称为 (i, j) 元 a_{ij} 的余子式，记 M_{ij} ，记

$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ ，称 A_{ij} 为 (i, j) 元 a_{ij} 的代数余子式

2. 行列式按行/列展开法则：(某行/列有较多零元好用)

行列式等于它任一行/列各元素与其对应的代数余子式乘积和

$$D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

3. 行列式某一行(列)的元素与另一行(列)对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于0，即

$$a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{jn} = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$4. \text{由2.3可知 } \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki}A_{kj} = \begin{cases} D, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}A_{jk} = \begin{cases} D, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$5. \text{递推法：} D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & & & \\ 1 & a+b & ab & & \\ & 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} ab & & & \\ 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & ab \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+2} ab \begin{vmatrix} a+b & & & \\ 1 & a+b & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-2}$$

$$\text{递推式：} D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2} \quad \therefore D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$$

$$\therefore D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) \dots = b^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1) = b^n$$

$$\therefore D_n = aD_{n-1} + b^n = a(aD_{n-2} + b^{n-1}) + b^n = \dots = a^n + a^{n-1}b + \dots + b^n$$

6. 范德蒙行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

Π 为连乘号，表示全体两两相乘

1.5 克拉默法则

$$(1.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

如果线性方程组的系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ ，那么方程组有唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{D_n}{D} \quad D_n \text{是把第} n \text{列换成} b_i \text{列行列式}$$

定理：如果线性方程组(1.2.0)的系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ ，则方程组有唯一解

逆否定理：如果线性方程组无解或有无穷多解，则 $D=0$

齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{总是有解} \\ x_i = 0 \text{ (零解)} \end{cases}$$

常数项不全为0方程组

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = 0 \quad x_i \text{不全为0: 非零解}$$

称为非齐次线性方程组

推论：如齐次线性方程组的系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ ，则方程组只有零解

推论：如齐次线性方程组有非零解，则它的系数 $D=0$